

## PLAYING UP TO HEARST

THE PEOPLE who get after Hearst have plenty of enthusiasm and little sense. The Tribune, which leads the latest anti-Hearst crusade, finds itself tied up to the notorious Mail—German owned—through a director of The Tribune, who was a bondholder in the Kaiser's own organ in the City of New York.

The New York Times was doing good work in the anti-Hearst crusade, but it has delivered itself, bound hand and foot, into the toils of Hearst, who through Arthur Brisbane, proceeds to scourge the prisoner.

Grant and Lincoln, before, during and after the Civil War believed that the telegraphs should be publicly owned. President Wilson, threatened with a great strike, advised Congress of an emergency, and asked power to administer telegraphs and telephones. The power has been granted, by vote of Congress.

Of this emergency The Times said, "If the promoters of it and government ownership and control of the telegraph lines hadn't found in Washington too willing gulls of an 'emergency,' that never would have emerged."

Again: "We may be sure that in its supervision of telegrams the government would take pains, as it has steadily taken pains, in the case of newspapers, never to bother disloyalists, unless they bear German names."

And again: "However no disloyal newspapers printed in English will have to worry."

What was the method by which the German-owned Mail carried on an anti-American propaganda?

It supported the war, but denounced those who manage the war.

The Tribune is a loyal, but a partisan paper. It supported the war, and denounced those who manage the war.

The New York Times is loyal, but opposed to seizure of the telephone lines, and to other impairments of the private authority of the great corporations. It supports the war, but denounces those who manage the war.

For bitter denunciation of the president The New York Times has a lead.

It is the President of the United States who advised Congress of the telegraph emergency, and The New York Times therefore describes the president as a "too willing gull."

And the statement that disloyal English language newspapers will not be disturbed, as Brisbane declares, "A charge by the New York Times that the President of the United States and the government of the United States are treacherous to the people of the United States."

The Mail was an English language newspaper. Dr. Rumely its owner has no German name. The bond holders of the Mail have American names. Mr. Mills, of The Tribune, one of the bond holders, of the Mail, has an old American name.

Rumely is under arrest. The Mail will be punished by the government. Therefore it is not true that disloyal newspapers printed in English and run by persons with English names will not be molested.

Let us beware of motives of partisanship, and motives of class feeling which produce the same results in the editorial columns of two newspapers, as the Kaiser's money produced in the editorial columns of the Mail.

## THE CONNECTICUT COMPANY

NOW COME press reports saying that the poor old Connecticut company really must have government aid to get along. The Connecticut Company is the last of a series of incorporations through which an assorted group of exceedingly impudent and exceedingly ignorant leading citizens of the United States handled one of the greatest and most useful of modern inventions, the electric railroad.

In Bridgeport there were first the old horse railroads, run by local men, but honestly run, slow and poky as old fashioned horse roads were. Then came men who built the trolley lines, putting in plenty of water. That is to say, these gentlemen lied about the investment.

There were various consolidations and changes, but after a time the lines came into the possession of the notorious U. G. L. of Philadelphia, which meant more water.

After a bit the New Haven monopoly leased the lines, for an exceedingly great rental, and of a day the old New Haven, thought to be a citadel of inexhaustible wealth, was absorbed by the trolley roads of Connecticut, and became merely a trolley corporation with unlimited authority to transact business in all the worst ways.

Presently the trolley lines were set off under the Connecticut Company. There they were, a monopoly in transport, set down on a free right of way, in the most crowded section of the United States, but they couldn't get along. So much for the loss and ruin inflicted on innocent people and an unsophisticated public by men who have never suffered any sort of imprisonment.

From time to time the state authorities, and the Federal authorities investigated, and made more or less frank exposures of the pretty doings of the trolley swindlers, but nobody paid much attention, until the Federal government put trustees in control of the property, with instructions to sell it.

Now we have the spectacle of a thousand jitneys carrying, most of them, no more than five passengers, each with a driver for each vehicle, hauling people for five cents, while the Connecticut Company charges six cents and can't get along.

From time to time some trolley gentlemen think of these jitneys and sheds a few tears of sorrow over the wickedness of a government which permits people to ride in automobiles at five cents, when they ought to ride on the bedeviled lines of the Connecticut company for six cents, running boards included.

The average citizen is beginning to think that a government by jitney drivers would be preferable to a government by trolley gentlemen and their friends.

The jitney drivers seem to have more horse sense about business. They are solvent in competition, at five cents a fare.

## SMALLPOX IN GERMANY

GERMANY IS the best vaccinated country in the world, excepting perhaps Japan. But Germany is suffering outbursts of smallpox of intense virulence. Of this phenomenon Dr. Woods Hutchinson says:

The papers are full of reports of an outbreak of black smallpox at Essen among the workers employed in the great Krupp munition plants. This infection is said to be spreading rapidly and assuming the dimensions of an epidemic on account of the enfeebled condition of the operatives from underfeeding and long hours of work.

Dr. Hutchinson, like most of his profession, has inherited the ancient belief in vaccination. But in a long article on smallpox in Germany he does not stop an instant to wonder why those well vaccinated people should have smallpox, nor does he suggest that vaccination is not a specific for smallpox.

If he will pause to think, using the customary forms of logic, he must proceed something like this:

"Germany is a well vaccinated country. Before the war there was little smallpox in Germany. Now there is smallpox among the workers in Essen, and it is spreading rapidly, because of the enfeebled conditions of the operatives from underfeeding and long hours of work. Vaccination does not protect persons who are underfed and who work too long."

Many men, including many doctors, who have made special and extended investigation of vaccination and its statistics suggest that vaccination is not a specific for smallpox.

Smallpox will reappear wherever the conditions are present. Filth and underfeeding, overwork and all those conditions generally will make for the enfeeblement of the vital forces of entire communities.

## HEARST AND THE TRIBUNE

HEARST IS A lucky man. The arrest of Dr. Rumely, who acquired the New York Mail with German money, has given him a distinct advantage in respect of the disloyalty charges made by The Tribune. The Tribune and the Mail have been about fifty-fifty, since the war began. Each of them warmly supported the war, but warmly criticised the president and those who were carrying on a war.

The Tribune says: "Herr Dr. Rumely was a bungler. He touched the money. That was unbelievably crude."

Ogden L. Mills, director of The Tribune, was bondholder of the Mail, during the ownership of Dr. Rumely. When the Germans put their million into the Mail, they did what they could to make Mr. Mills' bonds worth real money.

Hearst triumphantly asks The Tribune to explain its lack of knowledge of the German connection with the Mail, and suggests that The Tribune is more vexed with Rumely's awkwardness than with his unpatriotic conduct.

The Tribune for partisan motives, constantly belittled the administration at Washington, though it supported the war.

Partisanship and German cash produced like consequences. The Tribune was influenced by partisanship. The Mail, by German money.

Col. Roosevelt will do well to study carefully the lesson of these facts.

## WETS PANICKY

THE MANY and successful efforts to limit the liquor trade seems to have affected the morale of the wet leaders. Their opposition to dry legislation constantly grows less active and is often less intelligent.

A recent example of unintelligent argument is afforded by interviews with the heads of brewing interest, who, to create sentiment against dry legislation, point out the number of persons who will lose their jobs.

Before the war this was a strong argument. At this time it will increase the zeal of the dry forces, who will urge the need of more labor as an additional reason for closing the breweries.

## AMERICANS AT CASTLE THIERRY

THE GERMANS in the greatest drive they have attempted sent wave upon wave of infantry against the Americans at Castle Thierry. The Germans were driven back half a mile beyond their starting point and the Americans took more than a thousand prisoners.

This is the record of achievement for any troops in meeting the initial shock of a first class German attack. In previous great drives the Germans have gone forward on the first day along every portion of the line attacked.

The valor and skill of American soldiers is by this action thoroughly proved.

The American excels the German in team work and equals him in the ability to obey orders. He will handle better than the German soldier every instrument of precision used in modern war.

He will surpass the German soldier in hand to hand fighting and in all the phases of the battle that intervene from the time the enemy barrage is lifted to the instant when the fighters come within bayonet touch.

## PROVISION FOR STATE'S SOLDIER VOTE NEXT FALL

Connecticut will make provision for the participation in the fall election of 13,843 soldiers, in camps and naval training stations, and at the front in France. To make the arrival of the ballots as nearly certain as possible the state secretary's office is to send duplicate ballots on separate vessels. Ballots will be sent to individual soldiers and also to the commanders of units for distribution among the men.

The ballots will be returned to the state secretary's office with designation of the voter's town on the outside of the envelope, and the secretary's office will see that they are distributed among the town clerks of the state in time to be deposited in the ballot boxes. The soldier vote for the state is distributed among the counties as follows:

Hartford county	3,089
New Haven county	4,518
Fairfield county	2,695
Litchfield county	759
Middlesex county	823
New London county	1,151
Windham county	394
Tolland county	304
Total	13,843

The number of soldiers and sailors in the service who are voters from each town in the state, according to figures of the town clerks, includes:

Bethel	30
Bridgeport	521
Brookfield	11
Danbury	273
Darien	30
Easton	78
Fairfield	10
Greenwich	260
Huntington	66
Monroe	8
New Canaan	52
New Fairfield	5
Newtown	36
Weston	321
Redding	21
Ridgefield	22
Sherman	2
Stamford	447
Stratford	99
Trumbull	17
Westport	9
Wilton	51

**\$1,250,000 FERTILIZER FIRE.** Jacksonville, Fla., July 16.—Fire caused by the explosion of nitrate early today destroyed the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. near here, causing a loss of \$1,250,000.

## HIGH MILK COST CAUSES CHILDREN TO RECEIVE BEER

New York, July 16.—The high price of milk has driven many of the mothers of this city to feed their children beer, according to a report made yesterday by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. Tea and coffee are also being substituted for milk in many homes.

It is proposed to meet the condition by an organized effort in which money for milk will be contributed by the public. Alfred J. Johnson, City Chamberlain, has authorized the committee to use his own contribution of \$500, intended for free ice.

"Upon investigation," says the committee, "the appalling situation is shown that 21 per cent of the children in Greater New York between the ages of two and six years are underfed. To remedy this evil is a necessary war measure. The cost of food-stuffs has risen over 100 per cent, and it has been discovered that many children have been given tea, coffee, beer, etc., rather than the necessary nourishment."

"Ten dollars will supply the necessary quantity of milk for one child for the summer months. All subscriptions, large or small, can be sent to Alfred J. Johnson, City Chamberlain, treasurer, at the municipal building."

## HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COW

London, July 15.—Eske Hetty, a Friesian cow which is now giving 10 gallons of milk daily, was sold recently for \$18,375 at Heybridge, Essex. Eske holds the British record of 2,410 gallons of milk in a year. The sum for which she was sold is the highest price ever paid for a Friesian cow. Milk in London now is selling at 14 cents a quart.

## WINS FARM WORK MEDAL

London, July 16.—The first prize medal in the British inter-county competitions for general farm work by women has been won by a woman of 62, living in Tonbridge. She is the mother of 16 children, and took the place on a farm of one of her sons who joined the army.

The U. S. casualties list contained the names of 72 men in the army and 52 in the marine corps.

## LYONS NAMES WILSON BRIDGE

## Nearly 400,000 Persons Witness Ceremony of Dedication in French City.

Lyons, July 15.—This city's celebration was one of the most eventful in its history. American Ambassador Sharp arrived here Saturday night as guest of the Prefect. The town was filled with visitors and soldiers, the American troops in the line of march yesterday afternoon being for the first time seen by the Lyonsese.

The ceremonies began with a review of troops in which detachments of Americans, of the French Foreign Legion and of Italians took part. Then the procession moved to the new President Wilson Bridge where it is estimated between 350,000 and 400,000 persons thronged the banks of the river.

After speeches by the Prefect and the Mayor, a small boy, dressed in blue, speaking for the children from the invaded region, thanked President Wilson through Ambassador Sharp for American help and sympathy for the destitute children. The lad concluded with a salute and separate cheers for the United States, France and the Allies.

Ambassador Sharp prefaced his speech with an impromptu tribute to the French children, who, he said, explained to him the greatness of the French nation. In his speech he compared the bridge which he was inaugurating to the constant arrival of ships in France from the United States. The Ambassador said:

"That grand transatlantic bridge has already safely permitted the passage of more than a million American fighting men to the shores of France, together with their needs and supplies. Many more will follow. Submarines shall never be permitted to destroy that bridge."

"When a just beneficent peace comes again to the world this international ocean bridge will become a highway leading to the great walls of your great city, providing means for the mutual exchange of Allied products. In that day of peace shall we not find the truth of the saying: 'Necessity is the mother of invention,' and finds means to do without products which it was heretofore supposed could only be manufactured by processes of enemy countries?"

"May the strength of this beautiful creation of builders' art symbolize the bonds of attachment which unite our two peoples; its beauty the gauge of their mutual affection; and its utility their lasting prosperity."

When Mr. Sharp concluded an American brigade at the express wish of the municipality led the way across the President Wilson Bridge. British, Italian and French troops followed, and then came the Ambassador with the official cortege. The remainder of the day was crowded with various ceremonies.

## ENLISTS AID OF PASTORS TO HELP SPEED WAR WORK

## U. S. Employment Service In Waterbury Sends to Ministers of City.

Waterbury, July 16.—The United States employment service in this city today mailed letters to pastors of all Waterbury churches requesting that workers in their congregations employed in factories engaged on war materials be urged to be in their jobs every day and put in a full week. The letter from Supt. R. W. Budd to the clergymen reads in part as follows:

"In three of the largest plants of this city on July 5 and 6 70,000 hours of productive labor was lost by the employees in these plants alone, staying out these two days. Our armies are proving their valor in the shell hidden trenches of France, but to keep those boys there and to bring this war to a successful termination it is as necessary that the industrial army be so mobilized and have as much patriotism as the boys in khaki. Therefore, I am asking you, as your patriotic duty, to speak from your pulpit on Sunday, July 21, a word to your congregation as to the absolute necessity of their putting in a full week at their jobs, and sticking to their jobs for the duration of the war."

## American Wounded Help To Cultivate Hospital Gardens

Paris, July 16.—Acres and acres of gardens located near the American base hospitals are now beginning to bring forth their harvest of vegetables. All were cultivated by American wounded convalescents, who attended to the growing of the produce.

Not alone has the venture been one of great economy for the hospitals. The work of cultivation has been done upon prescriptions of the medical surgeons so that a double purpose is accomplished. The garden work provides relaxation for the men after their strenuous times on the battlefield and their painful anxiety in the hospital wards. The diversion acts as a recreative agency in bringing back the men to normal mental and physical state.

The gardens are worked entirely by convalescents. Not a single dollar has been spent for hired labor. The army has undertaken a comprehensive plan of army provisioning along these lines. The American Red Cross also is co-operating by the establishment of smaller plots in the centers where convalescents are sent.

## AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE.

London, July 16.—The American army's provost-marshall service in London is now in full operation. Trim American military police, in the new field service caps, may be seen on duty at all hours of the day, and night in the West End.

Vice President Flex, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced the appointment of J. H. Kirby as administrator of lumber.

## WILSON ADMINISTRATION MASTERS WAR PROBLEMS

Even partisan critics admit that the Democratic Party is constructive and capable of mastering the great economic problems of a world war. Why? Because they cannot escape these unprecedented achievements of a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress.

The Federal Reserve Law, conceived and executed before Germany set the universe on fire, enabled America not only to face the greatest conflict in its history without a tremor, but has placed the country upon a sound and stable basis, has emancipated industrial and commercial interests from domination by special interests; freed the nation from the danger of financial panics and made possible the wonderful existing prosperity.

The Farm Loan Act, passed as an economic measure before the United States was a belligerent, has given to farmers at reasonable rates of interest the means for raising necessary crops, needed to feed our Army and Navy and civilian population and the peoples of our Allies. The operation of the system has had the effect of realizing a reduction of at least one per cent in the average rate of interest on farm loans.

Government Control of Railroads, has eliminated obstructive competition which previously hampered and retarded operation and has speeded up production of war essentials by expediting transportation. The public, the railroad employees and the stockholders all have derived benefits from this progressive step. The public gained through the eradication of cut-throat methods; the employees gained through increased wages and fair working hours, and the stockholders gained by a guaranteed return on his investment.

The War Finance Corporation provides essential credits for industries and enterprises necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war. It extends needed aid to war industries to enable them to meet the demands of the country, and insures a continuous and adequate flow of supplies to our soldiers and Allies.

The Alien Property Custodian is placing millions of German-owned and German-controlled dollars in the United States at the disposal of the Government to be used against Germany during the war.

The War Trade Board, under Presidential proclamation, is carrying on an economic warfare that prevents trade with the enemy. Controlling all exports from and imports to the United States, the War Trade Board has rendered exceptional service to the country and our Allies.

War Risk Insurance not only fortifies the soldier and the sailor and their dependents in the event of death or injury but likewise insures American merchant ship owners, masters and crews against the loss of vessels, death or injury while carrying supplies overseas to our troops and our Allies in Europe. Because of the Navy's effective work in the submarine zone the Marine Insurance rate on hulls and cargoes has been reduced.

## CLITUS KING PAROLED FROM STATE PRISON

## Former Fairfield Lawyer Released on Completion of Minimum of Sentence.

Hartford, July 16.—Clitus H. King, formerly of Fairfield, member of the General Assembly in 1913 and 1915, who was sent to the state prison in Wethersfield in December, 1915, for forgery, is out on parole and is with his family in this city. He was released by the board of parole on July 15th.

Mr. King began his term of three to eight years on Dec. 30, 1915. By reason of good conduct he earned a rebate in time and his minimum expired by reason of it on June 8. He is said to be in impaired health and under the care of physicians. He has been advised to rest two or three months before seeking employment.

King was well known in Bridgeport where he maintained offices in the Warner building with John P. Gray. The news of his lapse from rectitude caused considerable surprise. He is alleged to have victimized many people in Fairfield through fraudulent transactions, and finally was accused of forgery, pleading guilty to the charge.

He was sentenced to Wethersfield and has served his minimum sentence. It is not known whether he will return to Fairfield or not.

## SIX CHILDREN DIE OF STARVATION

Amsterdam, July 16.—The death of six children at the German Reform school in Tienfort, Saxony, from what practically amounts to starvation, although it is politely called "under-nourishment" in the official reports, has caused widespread comment in Germany.

Assailed in the Grand Dutch parliament for tolerating such conditions, the government put forth the diverting excuse that the children died from tuberculosis brought on by deficient mental conditions. This, says Vorwaerts in a scathing editorial, is "a disease that is likely to prove more serious and more mysterious than the influenza epidemic in Spain."

## AMERICAN STEAMER SINKS

An Atlantic Port, July 16.—The sinking at sea on July 11 of the American steamer Osterdyk after a collision with the American steamer San Jacinto was reported by a Swedish steamer arriving here today. The Osterdyk's crew was taken aboard the San Jacinto, which, although much damaged, had managed to reach an Atlantic port.

David L. Fultz, president of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, has been appointed physical director and athletic instructor to the Aviation Corps with the rank of first lieutenant.

from 6 1-2 to 2 per cent, since the beginning of the war. Dependents of our fighting men, in addition to being assured indemnity and compensation if their loved ones make the supreme sacrifice also are aided by the Government through system of allotments and allowances during the war period.

The tariff has removed impediments to the creation of the Tariff Commission, a non-partisan body which is quickly and effectively providing means of protection to American manufacturers against any emergency which may follow the close of the war.

War revenue problems have been solved by the Administration through the enactment of equitable tax law which place the burden of financing the war upon those best able to pay. The program includes income tax increases, an inheritance tax and a special tax levy upon munitions of war. The Federal Trade Commission has supplied the demand for a tribunal to arbitrate commercial disputes, to prevent "unfair competition" and to do justice between the public and the great industrial corporations.

The Ship Purchase Act and the Merchant Marine law, in the face of determined opposition by Republican reactionaries, who stubbornly opposed the Government entering the shipbuilding business, more than a year before America entered the war, has enabled the establishment of great ship yards where records are daily being made in the building and launching of vessels for overseas commerce.

Agricultural extension through the medium of the Smith-Lever Act, has become a reality and with the aid of the Government the productiveness of American farms is steadily increasing. Labor's Magna Charta is the right to work which has been applied to the series of humane laws that have been enacted and put into operation by the Wilson Administration in the interest of the workmen and women. In this same connection may be mentioned the great social justice measure that emancipated children from industrial oppression and secured them education instead of factory slavery.

The jobless man and needless job have been brought together through an intelligence system in the Department of Labor. While the war has reduced the labor supply and given every man not in the army or navy an opportunity to obtain work the fact remains that before the war steps had been taken to solve the unemployment problem.

Vocational education, long talked of in legislative halls, is no longer a dream but is rapidly becoming an actuality under the laws passed by a Democratic Congress. The system in operation insures the training of the youth of the land in useful occupations.

Facilities for aiding American conquests of foreign markets have been added and administered with conspicuous success through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

## DINES PASTOR AS HE LAUDS KAISER

## Woman Tells How She Led on Rev. Mr. Beussel, Alleged Traitor.

Hartford, July 16.—How the Rev. Theodore Beussel, pastor of the German Lutheran church of Bristol, was won and dined by a woman detective of the American Protective League and how he entertained her at the meal with a eulogy of Germany, was told before Judge Harlan B. Howe in the Federal Court here.

Miss Leonore Murphy, the Protective League detective, testified that before she went to bed that night she jotted down everything Beussel had said and that she made affidavit to it in the morning. Also in the party was Marie C. Kerr of Saybrook, Me., who corroborated the testimony as to disloyal utterances. The Rev. Mr. Beussel was charged with using scurrilous and abusive language in references to the forces of the United States and of openly favoring Germany.

The women testified that on the trip here from Bristol Mr. Beussel wanted to eat at a Chinese restaurant, but when Miss Murphy agreed to pay the bill he went to a hotel and ordered champagne. He said, Mrs. Kerr testified, that American soldiers could be bought for \$5 apiece, whereas the German soldiers were true to death. He ended by criticizing the appearance of American officers. On the way home she said he asked her to take off a small American flag she wore.

Miss Murphy said she went from Boston to Bristol to find out if Beussel was disloyal. She said she received \$30 and expenses from the League and that this was her first case. On May 27 she showed the minister a magazine article and asked him to discuss it. He refused, saying she might be a detective, but he soon began to praise the Germans.

Beussel, she testified, said he did not approve of the Red Cross and charged that men were getting commissions for collecting for it. While Germany had Hindenburg and generals like him the Allies would never get anywhere. Miss Murphy said Beussel went on.

The clergyman entered a plea of not guilty and waived the reading of the indictment of nine counts. Testifying in his own behalf he said he had no aims, hopes, nor interests except those of the United States. He denied recollecting the remarks attributed to him.

Mr. Beussel said he had drunk liquor on both occasions when Mrs. Kerr and Miss Murphy accused him of making disloyal remarks. He was not ordinarily a drinking man, he said, and was easily affected by intoxicants. He was still testifying when adjournment was taken.

The War Department announced the appointment of Frederic A. Delano, former member of the Chicago Federal Reserve Board, as a major in the army engineer corps.